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10/605,249	09/17/2003	Joseph E. Musil	03M1630	3332
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	, PERRINE, ALBRIG	ADDIE, RA	ADDIE, RAYMOND W	
	OR TOWER PLACE LINN STREET		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	, IA 52240		3671	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>			
		10/605,249	MUSIL ET AL.				
Office Action Summary		Examiner	Art Unit				
	The MAILING DATE of this communicat	Raymond W. Addie	the correspondence address				
Period fo							
THE I - Exter after - If the - If NO - Failu Any I	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION of time may be available under the provisions of 3 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) day period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutor reto reply within the set or extended period for reply will, reply received by the Office later than three months after red patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	TION. 7 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a replecation. ays, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (ary period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH by statute, cause the application to become ABAI	ly be timely filed 30) days will be considered timely. 35 from the mailing date of this communication NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).) .			
Status							
1)🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed of	on <u>05 November 2004</u> .					
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b)	☐ This action is non-final.	·				
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Dispositi	on of Claims		•				
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are valued. Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 1-20 is/are objected to. Claim(s) is/are subject to restriction	withdrawn from consideration.					
Applicati	on Papers						
• •	The specification is objected to by the E	xaminer.					
,	0)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 September 2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
	Applicant may not request that any objectio	n to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the The oath or declaration is objected to by			l).			
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119						
a)[- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	cuments have been received. cuments have been received in App the priority documents have been re Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	olication No eceived in this National Stage				
Attachmen	t(s)		•				
2) Notic 3) Infor	e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO- mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO- r No(s)/Mail Date		Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

Art Unit: 3671

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-14, 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Page 5, last paragraph of the specification positively recites "that pull arm quick connector 1032 provide very quickly for the ability to add or remove attachments.

But is does not appear as though the specification discloses that the pull arm quick connector (1032) is "configured so as to have an adjustable location with respect to said chassis".

Further in specific regards to claim 16, it does not appear as though the specification provides for "a connection point having an adjustable location with respect to said chassis"

Hence, an issue of new matter being claimed, that was not described in the specification is being raised.

Art Unit: 3671

Claims 1-14, 16-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for providing an "attachment coupling means", does not reasonably provide enablement for an attachment coupling means being configured so as to have an adjustable location with respect to the chassis". The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

Page 5, last paragraph of the specification positively recites "that pull arm quick connector 1032 provide very quickly for the ability to add or remove attachments.

But is does not appear as though the specification discloses that the pull arm quick connector (1032) is "configured so as to have an adjustable location with respect to said chassis".

Further in specific regards to claim 16, it does not appear as though the specification provides for "a connection point having an adjustable location with respect to said chassis"

For Examination purposes: Claims 1, 11, 16 are being examined without the above cited, newly added limitations above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

Claims 1-6, 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Olson # 6,481,925 B1.

Olson discloses a road paving tractor (10) comprising:

A chassis (12) having a front end (20) and a rear end (22).

A hopper (24) mounted on the front end (20), able to be filled with paving material.

A driver station comprising a driver seat and a steering control console, for an operator, and disposed on said rear end (22) of the chassis (12).

An engine and drive train (unnumbered) coupled to said hopper and configured to provide propulsion of said hopper via a propulsion arrangement (14).

Means (42) for moving paving material from said hopper toward said rear end, such that said paving material is not dribbled below said tractor as a material conveyor (40) loops underneath said tractor.

Attachment coupling means (32, 36) coupled to said chassis rear end (22). Said coupling means (32, 36) configured to temporarily receive one of a plurality of detachable road paving tool attachments (34) and said chassis, hopper engine driver station and moving means being "free from attachment to any paving screed, road

Art Unit: 3671

widening strike-off blade, and radially and vertically adjustable material mover, of a type configured to move paving material at an upward angle away from said rear end, When said attachment coupling means is not coupled to any of said plurality of detachable road paving tool attachments (34). See Figs. 1-5; Col. 2, In. 22-col. 4, In. 17. Emphasis on Col. 3, In. 59-col. 4, In. 17.

In regards to Claims 2-6, 10 Olson explicitly discloses the advantages of providing an attachment coupling means (32, 36) in order to increase the utility of a single prime mover (10), by reducing the number of individual vehicles and operators necessary to utilize each of the now detachable road paving implements, such as a paving screed attachment (34) see Fig. 5; a hot mix asphalt transfer tool attachment (80) comprising a elevating means (86), in the form of a vertically swinging slat conveyor (86), see Fig. 4; and a road widening attachment (100) comprising a road widener strike-off blade (106); a road widener end gate (unnumbered, see lower section of Fig. 5), end-gate angle control link, and a road widener strike-off blade angle control link (108).

In regards to Claim 11 Olson discloses a method of deploying multi-use road paving equipment comprising the steps of:

Providing a paving tractor with a 1st detachable road paving tool attachment (100) operatively coupled thereto at a 1st connection point that is on a vertically

Art Unit: 3671

adjustable pull arm (illustrated at the lower portion of Fig. 5 as being attached to strike-off blade (106)).

Replacing said 1st tool attachment (100) with any of a plurality of second detachable road paving tool attachments (70 or 80) without welding or cutting metal at said 1st connection point.

Where said 1st detachable road paving tool attachment (100) is configured to perform a substantially different task than said 2nd tool attachments.

Wherein said paving tractor (10) is a self-propelled vehicle configured to be driven by a driver located on and at a rear end (22) of the paving tractor (10) said paving tractor further comprising a hopper (24) disposed forward of said rear end (22), and means (40) for conveying paving material from said hopper to said rear end. See col. 3, In. 59-col. 4, In. 17.

In regards to Claim 12 Olson explicitly discloses a method for attaching/detaching the various detachable paving tool attachments (34) to the tractor (10), to accommodate specific road paving tasks. Although Olson does not disclose lowering the attachments (34) onto a support surface, which is not the ground; it would be inherent to one of ordinary skill at the time the attachment(s) were being disconnected from the tractor (10); to place the attachment, such as (100) being disconnected, onto a support surface, other than the ground, via vertically adjustable pull arms, in order to increase safety and minimize change-out time of each attachment.

Art Unit: 3671

3. Claims 16-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Macku et al. # 6,071,040.

Macku et al. discloses a paving system (1) comprising:

A road paving tractor (3).

A chassis having a front and rear end.

A hopper (7) fro receiving and containing road paving material, and is disposed at and coupled to said front end.

A plurality of paving material moving augers disposed at least in part, in said hopper, for moving paving material from said hopper toward said rear end.

An engine, coupled to said chassis for providing motive force to propel said road paving tractor.

Vertically adjustable arms coupled to said chassis for providing movement of a connection point at a rear end thereof.

A hydraulic system, coupled to said chassis and receiving power from said engine, said hydraulic system for vertical adjustment of said vertically adjustable arm.

See Fig. 1.

At least one detachable road paving tool attachment (11), such as a screed, configured to mate with said connection point of said adjustable arm.

Said screed (11) further configured to be attachable and detachable from said connection point without either welding and cutting any structural metal components of

Art Unit: 3671

at least one of said paving tractor and said paving tool attachment. See Col. 3, In. 26-col. 4, In. 52; Fig. 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

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- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 11-15, 19, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Macku et al. # 6,071,040 in view of Olson # 6,481,925 B1.

Macku et al. discloses a method of deploying a road paving machine (1) comprising the steps of:

Providing a paving tractor (3) with a 1st detachable road paving tool (11) operatively coupled thereto at a 1st connection point such as on tow arms, see Fig. 1.

Wherein said paving tractor (3) is a self-propelled vehicle configured to be driven by a driver located on and at a rear end of said paving tractor. Said paving tractor further comprising a hopper (7) disposed forward of said rear end and means (5) for conveying paving material from said hopper to said rear end. See col. 3, ln. 56-col. 4, ln. 52. What Macku et al. does not disclose is replacing the 1st detachable paving tool attachment (11) with a 2nd and different type of paving tool attachment.

Art Unit: 3671.

However, Olson discloses it is desirable to provide a paving tractor with a plurality of interchangeable road paving implements without welding, or cutting metal at the connection point.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the method of deploying a paving machine of Macku et al., with the step of interchanging detachable road paving implements from a paving tractor, as taught by Olson, in order to maximize the utility of the paving machine.

In regards to Claims 12-14 Macku et al. discloses the use of paving machine, having a paving screed (11) detachably mounted to a pair of vertically adjustable tow arms (see fig. 1), which are powered by an engine mounted on the paving machine (1) but does not disclose replacing the screed with a different paving tool. However, Olson teaches a method for attaching/detaching the various detachable paving tool attachments (34) to the tractor (10), to accommodate specific road paving tasks. Although Olson does not disclose lowering the attachments (34) onto a support surface, which is not the ground, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill at the time the attachment(s) were being disconnected from the tractor (10); to place the attachment, such as (100) being disconnected, onto a support surface, other than the ground, via vertically adjustable pull arms, in order to increase safety and minimize change-out time of each attachment.

Art Unit: 3671

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the method of deploying a paving machine of Macku et al., with the steps of disconnecting a 1st paving tool and attaching a 2nd paving tool to the paving tractor, as taught by Olson in order to maximize the utility of the paving tractor.

In regards to Claim 15 Macku et al. discloses a road paving system comprising:

A road paving tractor (3) further comprising:

A chassis having a front and rear end.

A hopper (7) fro receiving and containing road paving material, and is disposed at and coupled to said front end.

A plurality of paving material moving augers disposed at least in part, in said hopper, for moving paving material from said hopper toward said rear end.

An engine, coupled to said chassis for providing motive force to propel said road paving tractor.

Vertically adjustable arms coupled to said chassis for providing movement of a connection point at a rear end thereof.

A hydraulic system, coupled to said chassis and receiving power from said engine, said hydraulic system for vertical adjustment of said vertically adjustable arm.

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See Fig. 1.

Art Unit: 3671

At least one detachable road paving tool attachment (11) configured to mate with said connection point of said adjustable arm. Such that manipulation of said vertically adjustable arm, via said hydraulic system, results in at least a vertical displacement of the at least one detachable road paving tool attachment.

Wherein said at least one detachable paving tool attachment further configured when coupled to said vertically adjustable arm to cause road paving material in contact therewith, to be relocated in a predetermined manner.

Further wherein said at least one detachable paving tool attachment is operatively attachable and detachable to said connection point without either welding and cutting any structural metal components of the paving tractor or the at least one detachable paving tool.

What Macku et al. does not disclose is the use of a plurality of detachable paving tools. However, Olson teaches it is desirable to increase the utility of a single prime mover (10), by reducing the number of individual vehicles and operators necessary to utilize each of the now detachable road paving implements, such as a paving screed attachment (34) see Fig. 5; a hot mix asphalt transfer tool attachment (80) comprising a elevating means (86), in the form of a vertically swinging slat conveyor (86), see Fig. 4; and a road widening attachment (100) comprising a road widener strike-off blade (106) A road widener end gate (unnumbered, see lower section of Fig. 5), end-gate angle control link, and a road widener strike-off blade angle control link (108).

Art Unit: 3671

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the paving machine of Macku et al. with a plurality of detachable paving tool attachments, as taught by Olson, in order to reduce the number of prime movers and operators necessary to perform individual road paving tasks.

See Olson cols. 3-4.

In regards to Claims 19, 20 Macku et al. discloses a paving tractor (3) having a driver seat and hydraulic controls, see Figs. 1, 4, 6, 7, having a detachable paving screed (11) attached thereto, via tow arms, but does not disclose providing a detachable road widening attachment. However, However, Olson teaches it is desirable to increase the utility of a single prime mover (10), by reducing the number of individual vehicles and operators necessary to utilize each of the now detachable road paving implements, such as a paving screed attachment (34/70) see Fig. 5; and a road widening attachment (100) comprising a road widener strike-off blade (106), a road widener end gate (unnumbered, see lower section of Fig. 5), end-gate angle control link, and a road widener strike-off blade angle control link (108).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made to provide the paving machine of Macku et al. with a plurality of detachable paving tool attachments, as taught by Olson, in order to reduce the number of prime movers and operators necessary to perform individual road paving tasks.

See Olson cols. 3-4.

Page 13

Application/Control Number: 10/605,249

Art Unit: 3671

5. Claims 7-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Olson # 6,481,925 B1 in view of Brock et al. # 5,035,534.

Olson discloses it is desirable to provide a paving machine (10) with a plurality of detachable paving tool attachments, to include screeds, road wideners and hot mix transfer attachment (80). What Olson dies not disclose is whether the hot mix transfer attachment (80) can swing horizontally as well as vertically. However, Brock et al. teaches it is known to provide hot mix asphalt transfer devices (10) with at least one vertically and horizontally swinging slat conveyors (65), such that the discharge end of conveyor (65) may be swung beyond the lateral extremities of the transfer device (10). Therefore, it would have been obvious to provide the mix transfer attachment of Olson with a horizontally and vertically swing able slat type conveyor, as taught by Brock et al., in order to place the discharge end of the conveyor at a desired location relative to the paving tractor. See Figs, 1, 2; Col. 5, Ins. \$\frac{1}{2}\$-12.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 11/05/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues against the reference to Olson by stating "the notion of the attachment coupling means being configured so as to have an adjustable location with respect to

Application/Control Number: 10/605,249 Page 14

Art Unit: 3671

said chassis...none of the other references teach adjustments to the location of where attachments would be coupled to a paving tractor".

However, the argument raised, is based upon new subject matter in the claims which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Hence, the argument is not persuasive and the rejection is maintained.

7. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Page 15

Application/Control Number: 10/605,249

Art Unit: 3671

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond W. Addie whose telephone number is 703 305-0135. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-2, 6-8.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas B. Will can be reached on 703 308-3870. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thomas Will Supervisory Patent Examiner

Group 3600